

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS  
EASTERN DIVISION

INTERSCOPE RECORDS, a California )  
general partnership; ATLANTIC )  
RECORDING CORPORATION, a Delaware )  
corporation; WARNER BROS. RECORDS )  
INC., a Delaware corporation; ARISTA )  
RECORDS LLC, a Delaware limited liability )  
company; VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, )  
INC., a California corporation; BMG MUSIC, )  
a New York general partnership; SONY BMG )  
MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT, a Delaware )  
general partnership; and UMG )  
RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware corporation, )  
Plaintiffs, )  
v. )  
DOES 1-2, )  
Defendants. )

CIVIL ACTION No.:

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASS.

2005 JAN 27 PM 1:50

FILED  
IN CLERKS OFFICE

05 CV 10160 NG

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO  
TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiffs, record companies who own the copyrights in the most popular sound recordings in the United States, seek leave of Court to serve limited, immediate discovery on a third party Internet Service Provider ("ISP") to determine the true identities of Doe Defendants, who are being sued for direct copyright infringement. Without such discovery, Plaintiffs cannot

identify the Doe Defendants, and thus cannot pursue their lawsuit to protect their copyrighted works from repetitive, rampant infringement.<sup>1</sup>

As alleged in the complaint, the Doe Defendants, without authorization, used an online media distribution system (*e.g.*, a peer-to-peer or “P2P” system) to download Plaintiffs’ copyrighted works, distribute copyrighted works to the public, and/or make copyrighted works available for distribution to others. See Declaration of Jonathan Whitehead (“Whitehead Decl.”), ¶ 16 and Ex. 1. Although Plaintiffs do not know the true names of the Defendants,<sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs have identified each Defendant by a unique Internet Protocol (“IP”) address assigned to that Defendant on the date and at the time of the Defendant’s infringing activity. Id. Additionally, Plaintiffs have gathered evidence of the infringing activities. Id. ¶¶ 16-17. Plaintiffs have made copies of several sound recordings each Defendant illegally distributed or made available for distribution, and have obtained copies of a more complete list of files that each Defendant has made available to the public for distribution. Id. and Ex. 1.

Plaintiffs have identified the ISP that provided Internet access to each Defendant by using a publicly available database to trace the IP address for each Defendant. Id. ¶¶ 12, 16. Here, the ISP is Bentley College (“Bentley”). Id. When given a Defendant’s IP address and the date and time of infringement, an ISP quickly and easily can identify the name and address of the Doe Defendant (*i.e.*, the ISP’s subscriber) because that information is contained in the ISP’s

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<sup>1</sup> Because Plaintiffs do not currently know the identity of either Defendant, Plaintiffs cannot confer with the Defendants prior to the filing of this Motion, as required by Local Rule 7.1.

<sup>2</sup> When using a P2P system (*e.g.*, KaZaA, eDonkey, iMesh, Grokster, or Gnutella), Defendants typically use monikers, or user names, and not their true names. Whitehead Decl., ¶ 7. Plaintiffs have no ability to determine a Defendant’s true name other than by seeking the information from the ISP. Id. ¶¶ 11, 16-17.

subscriber activity log files. Id. ¶ 14.<sup>3</sup> Plaintiffs' experience is that ISPs typically keep log files of subscriber activities for only limited periods of time – which can range from as short as a few days, to a few months – before erasing the data. Id. ¶ 22.

Plaintiffs now seek leave of Court to serve limited, immediate discovery on Bentley to identify each Defendant. Plaintiffs intend to serve a Rule 45 subpoena on Bentley seeking each Defendant's true name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control ("MAC") addresses. Once Plaintiffs learn a Defendant's identifying information, Plaintiffs will contact the Defendant and attempt to resolve the dispute. If the dispute is not resolved and it is determined that it would be more appropriate to litigate the copyright infringement claims in another jurisdiction, Plaintiffs will dismiss the particular Defendant from the present lawsuit and re-file in another jurisdiction. Without the ability to obtain the Defendant's identifying information, however, Plaintiffs may never be able to pursue their lawsuit to protect their copyrighted works from repeated infringement. Id. ¶ 22. Thus, the need for the limited, immediate discovery sought in this Motion is critical.

## II. BACKGROUND

The Internet and P2P networks have spawned an illegal trade in copyrighted works. By downloading P2P software, and logging onto a P2P network, an individual can upload (distribute) or download (copy), without authorization, countless copyrighted music and video files to or from any other Internet user worldwide. Id. ¶ 7. See Universal City Studios,

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<sup>3</sup> ISPs own or are assigned certain blocks or ranges of IP addresses. A subscriber gains access to the Internet through an ISP after setting up an account with the ISP. An ISP then assigns a particular IP address in its block or range to the subscriber when that subscriber goes "online." After reviewing the subscriber activity logs (which contain the assigned IP addresses), an ISP can identify its subscribers by name. Whitehead Decl., ¶ 14.

Inc. v. Reimerdes, 111 F. Supp. 2d 294, 331 (S.D.N.Y.), aff'd sub nom., Universal City Studios, Inc. v. Corley, 273 F.3d 429 (2d Cir. 2001) (describing a viral system, in which the number of infringing copies made available multiplies rapidly as each user copying a file also becomes a distributor of that file). Until enjoined, Napster was the most notorious online media distribution system. See A&M Records, Inc. v. Napster, Inc., 239 F.3d 1004 (9th Cir. 2001).

Notwithstanding the Napster Court's decision, similar online media distribution systems emerged that have attempted to capitalize on the growing illegal market that Napster fostered. These include KaZaA, eDonkey, iMesh, Grokster, and Gnutella, among others. Whitehead Decl., ¶ 6. Despite the continued availability of such systems, there is no dispute that the uploading and downloading of copyrighted works without authorization is copyright infringement. Napster, 239 F.3d at 1014-15; In re Aimster Copyright Litig., 334 F.3d 643 (7th Cir. 2003), cert. denied, 124 S. Ct. 1069 (2004). Nonetheless, at any given moment, millions of people illegally use online media distribution systems to upload or download copyrighted material. Whitehead Decl., ¶ 6. More than 2.6 *billion* infringing music files are downloaded monthly. L. Grossman, *It's All Free*, Time, May 5, 2003, at 60-69.

The propagation of illegal digital copies over the Internet significantly harms copyright owners, and has had a particularly devastating impact on the music industry. Whitehead Decl., ¶ 9. Retail sales – the principal revenue source for most record companies – declined 7% in 2000, 10% in 2001, and 11% in 2002. Id. ¶ 9. Evidence shows that the main reason for this precipitous drop in revenues is that individuals are downloading music illegally for free, rather than buying it. See In re Aimster Copyright Litig., 334 F.3d at 645.

In an effort to stop the rampant copyright infringement over the Internet, Plaintiffs previously utilized the subpoena process codified in 17 U.S.C. § 512(h) of the Digital

Millennium Copyright Act (“DMCA”) to obtain the identities of infringers. Whitehead Decl., ¶ 14. Since 1998, ISPs routinely have disclosed to Plaintiffs the true names of infringing users in response to DMCA subpoenas. Id. ¶ 15. On December 19, 2003, however, the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ruled that the DMCA subpoena provision could not be used in the D.C. Circuit to obtain information from ISPs performing so-called “conduit” functions. See Recording Indus. Ass’n of Am., Inc. v. Verizon Internet Servs., Inc., 351 F.3d 1229 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (“Verizon”). In Verizon, however, Verizon itself conceded that, as an alternative to using the DMCA subpoena process, Plaintiffs could simply file “John Doe” lawsuits and issue Rule 45 subpoenas to ISPs to obtain the true identities of infringing subscribers. Whitehead Decl., ¶ 15. Accordingly, Plaintiffs are pursuing this alternative in the present case.

### III. ARGUMENT

Courts routinely allow discovery to identify “Doe” defendants. See Wakefield v. Thompson, 177 F.3d 1160, 1163 (9th Cir. 1999) (error to dismiss unnamed defendants given possibility that identity could be ascertained through discovery); Valentin v. Dinkins, 121 F.3d 72, 75-76 (2d Cir. 1997) (vacating dismissal; *pro se* plaintiff should have been permitted to conduct discovery to reveal identity of defendant); Dean v. Barber, 951 F.2d 1210, 1215 (11th Cir. 1992) (error to deny plaintiff’s motion to join John Doe defendant where identity of John Doe could have been determined through discovery); Munz v. Parr, 758 F.2d 1254, 1257 (8th Cir. 1985) (error to dismiss claim merely because defendant was unnamed; “Rather than dismissing the claim, the court should have ordered disclosure of the Officer Doe’s identity”); Gillespie v. Civiletti, 629 F.2d 637, 642 (9th Cir. 1980) (“where the identity of alleged defendants [are not] known prior to the filing of a complaint . . . the plaintiff should be given an opportunity through discovery to identify the unknown defendants”); Maclin v. Paulson, 627

F.2d 83, 87 (7th Cir. 1980) (where “party is ignorant of defendants’ true identity . . . plaintiff should have been permitted to obtain their identity through limited discovery”); United Parcel Serv. of Am., Inc. v. John Does One Through Ten, No. Civ. A. 1-03-CV-1639, 2003 WL 21715365, at \*1 (N.D. Ga. June 13, 2003) (authorizing expedited discovery to determine the identity of defendants); see also Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, 403 U.S. 388, 389 n. 2 (1971) (noting, without discussion, the use of unnamed defendants).

Indeed, in similar copyright infringement cases brought by the Plaintiffs, and/or other record companies, against Doe defendants infringing copyrights over P2P networks, many courts, including this Court, have granted plaintiffs’ motions for leave to take expedited discovery. See, e.g., Order, Atlantic Recording Corp. v. Does 1-5, Civil Action No. 04-12437-NG (D. Mass. Dec. 9, 2004); Order, Arista Records, Inc. v. John Doe, Cause No. 4:04CV0036AS (N.D. Ind. May 24, 2004); Order, Arista Records, Inc. v. Does 1-9, Case No. H:04-1677 (S.D. Tex. May 20, 2004); Order, UMG Recordings, Inc. v. Does 1-2, No. CV04-0960 (RSL) (W.D. Wash. May 14, 2004); Order, Elektra Entertainment Group v. Does 1-5, Civil Action No. 3:CV-04-940 (M.D. Pa. May 11, 2004); Order, Loud Records, LLC v. Does 1-5, No. CV-04-0134-RHW (E.D. Wash. May 10, 2004); Order, Interscope Records v. Does 1-37, Case No. A-04-CA-237 LY (W.D. Tex. May 6, 2004); Order, BMG Music v. Does 1-9, Case No. 5:04-cv-58 (W.D. Mich. May 6, 2004); Order, Warner Bros. Records Inc. v. Does 1-35, No. 2:04-cv-00084-WOB (E.D. Ky. May 4, 2004); Order, Sony Music Entertainment Inc. v. Does 1-2, Civil No. 04-1758 (DSD/JSM) (D. Minn. May 4, 2004); Order, London-Sire Records Inc. v. John Doe, Civil Action No. 7:04CV00208 (W.D. Va. May 3, 2004); Order, Virgin Records Am., Inc. v. Does 1-3, Civil Action No. 3-04-cv-701 (JCH) (D. Conn. April 29, 2004); Order,

Maverick Recording Co. v. Does 1-4, Case No. C-04-1135 MMC (N.D. Cal. April 28, 2004); Order, Maverick Recording Co. v. Does 1-2, Case No. 04-CV-149 ML (D.R.I. April 28, 2004); Order, Sony Music Entertainment Inc. v. Does 1-200, No. 4:-04-CV-339 CEJ (E.D. Mo. April 22, 2004); Order, Loud Records, LLC v. Does 1-4, Case No. 04-C-289 (E.D. Wis. April 22, 2004); Order, Virgin Records Am., Inc. v. John Doe, Civil No. PJM 04-964 (D. Md. April 19, 2004); Order, Fonovisa, Inc. v. Does 1-67, Civ. Action No. 04-WM-548 (PAC) (D. Colo. April 7, 2004); Order, Warner Bros. Records Inc. v. Does 1-9, Case 04-71058 (E.D. Mich. April 5, 2004); Order, Atlantic Recording Corp. v. Does 1-13, Case No. 1:04CV316 (E.D. Va. April 2, 2004); Order, London-Sire Records, Inc. v. Does 1-4, Case No. CV 04-1962 ABC (AJWx) (C.D. Cal. April 2, 2004); Order, Arista Records, Inc. v. Does 1-143, Case No. 4:04CV93 (E.D. Tex. Mar. 30, 2004); Order, Interscope Records v. Does 1-7, No. 3-04-0240 (M.D. Tenn. Mar. 29, 2004); Order, Interscope Records v. Does 1-4, No. CV-04-131 TUC-JM (D. Ariz. Mar. 25, 2004); Order, Interscope Records v. Does 1-5, Cause No. 1:04-CV-0542-DFH-TAB (S.D. Ind. Mar. 25, 2004); Memorandum Opinion and Order, UMG Recordings, Inc. v. Does 1-199, Civil Action No. 04-093 (CKK) (D.D.C. Mar. 10, 2004); Order, BMG Music v. Does 1-203, Civil Action No. 04-650 (E.D. Pa. March 5, 2004); Order, Virgin Records Am., Inc. v. Does 1-44, No. 1:04-CV-438-CC (N.D. Ga. Mar. 3, 2004); Order, Elektra Entm't Group, Inc. v. Does 1-7, Civ. Act. No. 3:04-CV-00607-GEB-SRC (D.N.J. Feb. 17, 2004); Order, Capitol Records, Inc. v. Does 1-250, No. 04 CV 472 (LAK) (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 26, 2004) (true and correct copies of these thirty Orders are attached hereto as Exhibit A). This Court should follow the well-reasoned decisions of these courts.

Courts allow parties to conduct expedited discovery in advance of a Rule 26(f) conference where the party establishes "good cause" for such discovery. See Semitool, Inc. v.

Tokyo Electron Am., Inc., 208 F.R.D. 273, 275-76 (N.D. Cal. 2002); Qwest Comm. Int'l, Inc. v. WorldQuest Networks, Inc., 213 F.R.D. 418, 419 (D. Colo. 2003); Entertainment Tech. Corp. v. Walt Disney Imagineering, No. Civ. A. 03-3546, 2003 WL 22519440, at \*4 (E.D. Pa. October 2, 2003) (applying a reasonableness standard; finding that, absent extraordinary circumstances, “a district court should decide a motion for expedited discovery on the entirety of the record to date and the reasonableness of the request in light of all of the surrounding circumstances”) (quotations omitted); Yokohama Tire Corp. v. Dealers Tire Supply, Inc., 202 F.R.D. 612, 613-14 (D. Ariz. 2001) (applying a good cause standard). Plaintiffs easily have met this standard.

First, good cause exists where, as here, the complaint alleges claims of infringement. See Semitool, 208 F.R.D. at 276; Qwest Comm., 213 F.R.D. at 419 (“The good cause standard may be satisfied . . . where the moving party has asserted claims of infringement and unfair competition.”); Benham Jewelry Corp. v. Aron Basha Corp., No. 97 CIV 3841, 1997 WL 639037, at \*20 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 14, 1997). This is not surprising since such claims necessarily involve irreparable harm to the plaintiff. 4 Melville B. Nimmer & David Nimmer, Nimmer On Copyright § 14.06[A], at 14-103 (2003); see also Health Ins. Ass’n of Am. v. Novelli, 211 F. Supp. 2d 23, 28 (D.D.C. 2002) (“A copyright holder [is] presumed to suffer irreparable harm as a matter of law when his right to the exclusive use of copyrighted material is invaded.”) (quotations and citations omitted); see also Taylor Corp. v. Four Seasons Greetings, LLC, 315 F.3d 1034, 1042 (8th Cir. 2003); ABKCO Music, Inc. v. Stellar Records, Inc., 96 F.3d 60, 66 (2d Cir. 1996).

Second, good cause exists here because there is very real danger the ISP will not long preserve the information that Plaintiffs seek. As discussed above, ISPs typically retain user activity logs containing the information sought for only a limited period of time before erasing



the data. Whitehead Decl., ¶ 22. If that information is erased, Plaintiffs will have *no* ability to identify the Defendants, and thus will be unable to pursue their lawsuit to protect their copyrighted works. *Id.* Where “physical evidence may be consumed or destroyed with the passage of time, thereby disadvantaging one or more parties to the litigation,” good cause for expedited discovery exists. *See Qwest Comm.*, 213 F.R.D. at 419; *Pod-Ners, LLC v. Northern Feed & Bean*, 204 F.R.D. 675, 676 (D. Colo. 2002) (allowing Plaintiff expedited discovery to inspect “beans” in defendant’s possession because the beans might no longer be available for inspection if discovery proceeded in the normal course).

Third, good cause exists because the narrowly tailored discovery requests do not exceed the minimum information required to advance this lawsuit and will not prejudice Defendants. *See Semitool*, 208 F.R.D. at 276 (“Good cause may be found where the need for expedited discovery, in consideration of the administration of justice, outweighs the prejudice to the responding party.”). Plaintiffs seek immediate discovery to identify the Defendants; information that may be erased very soon. Plaintiffs (who continue to be harmed by Defendants’ copyright infringement, Whitehead Decl., ¶ 9), cannot wait until after the Rule 26(f) conference (ordinarily a prerequisite before propounding discovery) because there are no known Defendants with whom to confer (and thus, no conference is possible). There is no prejudice to the Defendants because Plaintiffs merely seek information to identify the Defendants and to serve them, and Plaintiffs agree to use the information disclosed pursuant to their subpoenas only for the purpose of protecting their rights under the copyright laws. Moreover, Plaintiffs anticipate that the ISP in this case will notify the Defendants of Plaintiffs’ subpoena and thus that the Defendants will have an opportunity to file a motion to quash prior to disclosure of their identities. Notably, Plaintiffs have filed suit against hundreds of Doe defendants nationwide, and

there have only been a handful of motions to quash, all of which have been denied. See Elektra Entm't Group, Inc. v. Does 1-9, 2004 WL 2095581, at \*8 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 8, 2004); Sony Music Entm't Inc. v. Does 1-40, 326 F. Supp. 2d 556, 568 (S.D.N.Y. 2004); Motown Record Co., L.P. v. Does 1-252, No. 1:04-CV-439-WBH (N.D. Ga. Aug. 16, 2004) (denying two motions to quash); Sony Music Entm't Inc. v. Does 1-206, No. 1:04-cv-1023-HHK (D.D.C. Sept. 2, 2004) (denying motion to quash in minute order).

Fourth, courts regularly grant expedited discovery where such discovery will “substantially contribute to moving th[e] case forward.” Semitool, 208 F.R.D. at 277. Here, the present lawsuit cannot proceed without the limited, immediate discovery Plaintiffs seek because there is no other information Plaintiffs can obtain about Defendants without discovery from the ISP. As shown by the Declaration of Jonathan Whitehead, Plaintiffs already have developed a substantial case on the merits against each infringer. Plaintiffs’ complaint alleges a *prima facie* claim for direct copyright infringement. Plaintiffs have alleged that they own and have registered the copyrights in the works at issue, and that Defendants copied or distributed those copyrighted works without Plaintiffs’ authorization. See Complaint. These allegations state a claim of copyright infringement. Nimmer On Copyright § 31.01, at 31-3 to 31-7; Feist Publications, Inc. v. Rural Tel. Serv. Co., 499 U.S. 340, 361 (1991). In addition, Plaintiffs have copies of a sample of the sound recordings each Defendant illegally distributed or made available for distribution, and have made a copy of a more complete list of files each Defendant has made available for distribution to the public. See Complaint Ex. A; Whitehead Decl., ¶¶ 16-17 and Ex. 1. These more complete lists each show hundreds of files, many of them sound recordings (MP3 files) that are owned by, or exclusively licensed to, Plaintiffs. See Whitehead Decl., ¶ 17 and Ex. 1. Plaintiffs believe that virtually all of the sound recordings have been downloaded, distributed

and/or offered for distribution to the public without permission or consent of the respective copyright holders. Id. ¶ 17. Absent limited, immediate discovery, Plaintiffs will be unable to obtain redress for any of this infringement.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should grant the Motion and enter an Order substantially in the form of the attached proposed Order.

DATED: \_\_\_\_\_

*1/26/05*

Respectfully submitted,

By: \_\_\_\_\_

*[Signature]*  
Colin J. Zick (BBO No. 556538)  
Gabriel M. Helmer (BBO No. 652640)  
FOLEY HOAG LLP  
155 Seaport Boulevard  
Boston, MA 02210-2600  
Phone: (617) 832-1000  
Fax: (617) 832-7000

ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFFS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

ATLANTIC RECORDING CORP., et al.,	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	C.A. No. 04-12437-NG
	)	
DOES 1-5,	)	
Defendants.	)	
<hr/>		
GERTNER, D.J.:		

**ORDER RE: EXPEDITED DISCOVERY**

December 9, 2004

Upon consideration of plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery [Document #3], and plaintiffs' supporting memorandum and declaration [Documents ## 4,5], plaintiffs' Motion is hereby **GRANTED**. It is further **ORDERED** as follows:

1. Plaintiffs may take immediate discovery of Bridgewater State College to obtain the identity of each Doe defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe defendant, including name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each defendant. No further information about the Doe defendants shall be revealed;
2. Plaintiffs may use the information obtained by this Rule 45 subpoena solely for the purpose of protecting plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act;
3. Plaintiffs shall attach the Court Directed Notice Regarding Issuance of Subpoena, a copy of which is

attached to this Order, to their Rule 45 subpoena. The Rule 45 subpoena shall instruct Bridgewater State College to distribute a copy of the Notice to each Doe defendant within seven days of service of the subpoena.

4. Bridgewater State College shall not respond to the Rule 45 subpoena until fourteen days after each Doe defendant has received the Notice.
5. Any future notices to any defendant in this case or any related case filed in the District of Massachusetts must be pre-approved by the Court and filed in the record.

**SO ORDERED.**

**Dated: December 9, 2004**

**s/ NANCY GERTNER U.S.D.J.**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA  
LAFAYETTE DIVISION

ARISTA RECORDS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT  
GROUP INC., a Delaware corporation;  
MOTOWN RECORD COMPANY, L.P., a  
California limited partnership; SONY MUSIC  
ENTERTAINMENT INC., a Delaware  
corporation; UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation; and WARNER BROS.  
RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JOHN DOE,

Defendant.

Cause No.:

**4:04CV0036AS**

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO TAKE IMMEDIATE  
DISCOVERY**

This matter coming before the Court upon Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery, and the Court being duly advised, hereby

ORDERS that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on Northwest Indiana Internet Services, Inc. to obtain the identity of the Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify the Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for the Defendant. The disclosure of this information is ordered pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 551(c)(2)(B).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

Dated: 5/24/2004

s/Allen Sharp  
United States District Judge

Copies to:

James Dimos #11178-49  
Joel E. Tragesser #21414-29  
LOCKE REYNOLDS LLP  
201 North Illinois Street  
Suite 1000  
P.O. Box 44961  
Indianapolis, IN 46244-0961  
jdimos@locke.com  
jtragesser@locke.com





IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION

United States Courts  
Southern District of Texas  
ENTERED

MAY 24 2004

Michael N. Milby, Clerk of Court

ARISTA RECORDS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; MAVERICK RECORDING  
COMPANY, a California joint venture; SONY  
MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT INC., a  
Delaware corporation; PRIORITY RECORDS  
LLC, a California limited liability company;  
UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; ATLANTIC RECORDING  
CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation;  
WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC., a  
Delaware corporation; MOTOWN RECORD  
COMPANY, L.P., a California limited  
partnership; ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT  
GROUP INC., a Delaware corporation;  
CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA,  
INC., a California corporation; BMG MUSIC,  
a New York general partnership; and  
INTERSCOPE RECORDS, a California  
general partnership,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

DOES 1 - 9,

Defendants.

Case No.:

H 04 - 1677

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' EXPEDITED *EX PARTE* MOTION FOR ORDER  
PERMITTING THIRD-PARTY DISCOVERY PRIOR TO FED. R. CIV. P. 26(f)  
CONFERENCE**

Upon the Expedited *Ex Parte* Motion of Plaintiffs for Order Permitting Third-  
Party Discovery Prior to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) Conference and Memorandum of Law in Support,  
and the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit thereto, it is hereby:

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ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on Texas A&M University to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

Dated: May 20, 2004

  
United States District Judge





04-CV-00960-ITP

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware corporation; ATLANTIC RECORDING CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation; SONY MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT INC., a Delaware corporation; BMG MUSIC, a New York general partnership; and VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a California corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DOES 1 - 2,

Defendants.

No. 04-0960(w)-L

[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO  
TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY

Upon the Motion of Plaintiffs for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery and the supporting Memorandum of Law, and the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit thereto, it is hereby:

ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on Microsoft Corporation to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO  
TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY  
Page 1

YARMUTH WILSON CALFO PLLC  
THE IDX TOWER  
925 FOURTH AVENUE, SUITE 2500  
SEATTLE, WA 98104  
T 206 519 3800 F 206 519 3888

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in  
2 response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of  
3 protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

4  
5 Dated: May 14, 2004

M. S. Casnik  
6 United States District Judge

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**PROPOSED ORDER GRANTING  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO  
TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY**  
Page 2

**YARMUTH WILSDON CALFO PLLC**  
THE BOX TOWER  
925 FOURTH AVENUE, SUITE 2500  
SEATTLE, WA 98104  
T 206 510 3800 F 206 510 3888



**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC., a Delaware corporation; MOTOWN RECORD COMPANY, L.P., a California limited partnership; ATLANTIC RECORDING CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation; UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware corporation; CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., a Delaware corporation; SONY MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT INC., a Delaware corporation; WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation; BMG MUSIC, a New York general partnership; VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a California corporation; and ARISTA RECORDS, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DOES 1 - 5,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO.

**FILED  
SCRANTON**

MAY 11 2004

Per   
DEPUTY CLERK

**3 : CV - 04 - 940**

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO TAKE  
IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY**

Upon the Motion of Plaintiffs for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery and the supporting Memorandum of Law, and the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit thereto, it is hereby:

ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on Mansfield University to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant,

including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

Dated: May 11, 2004

Alfred C. Smith  
United States District Judge





FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MAY 10 2004

JAMES R. LARSEN, CLERK  
DEPUTY  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

LOUD RECORDS, LLC, a  
Delaware corporation; WARNER  
BROS. RECORDS INC., a  
Delaware corporation; ATLANTIC  
RECORDING CORPORATION, a  
Delaware corporation; VIRGIN  
RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a  
California corporation; PRIORITY  
RECORDS LLC, a California  
limited liability company;  
ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT  
GROUP INC., a Delaware  
corporation; BMG RECORDINGS,  
INC, a Delaware corporation;  
ARISTA RECORDS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation; BMG  
MUSIC, a New York general  
partnership; SONY MUSIC  
ENTERTAINMENT INC., a  
Delaware corporation; MAVERICK  
RECORDING COMPANY, a  
California joint venture; and  
CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DOES 1-5,

Defendants.

NO. CV-04-0134-RHW

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS'  
MOTION FOR LEAVE TO TAKE  
IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY**

Before the Court is Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Immediate  
Discovery (Ct. Rec. 7). The Plaintiffs, members of the Recording Industry  
Association of America, Inc. ("RIAA"), have filed a complaint alleging that DOES

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO TAKE  
IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY \* 1**

1 1-5 illegally engaged in uploading and downloading copyrighted recordings  
2 through www.KaZaA.com, a peer to peer ("P2P") internet service (Ct. Rec. 1).  
3 While Plaintiffs are unable to identify the Does, they collected records of  
4 Defendants' Internet Protocol ("IP") address, the times the downloads or uploads  
5 took place, and information regarding the specific recordings that were  
6 downloaded or uploaded. The Plaintiffs were able to ascertain from Defendants'  
7 IP addresses that they were utilizing Gonzaga University as their Internet Service  
8 Provider ("ISP"). Plaintiffs seek statutory damages under 17 U.S.C. § 504(c),  
9 attorneys fees and costs pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505, and injunctive relief under  
10 17 U.S.C. §§ 502 and 503.

11 In their Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery, the Plaintiffs seek  
12 leave to serve Gonzaga University, the ISP for Does 1-5, with a Rule 45 Subpoena  
13 Duces Tecum, requiring Gonzaga University to reveal the Defendant's names,  
14 addresses, email addresses, telephone number, and Media Access Control  
15 ("MAC") addresses.

16 The Ninth Circuit has held that "where the identity of alleged defendants  
17 will not be known prior to the filing of a complaint . . . the plaintiff should be  
18 given an opportunity through discovery to identify the unknown defendants,  
19 unless it is clear that discovery would not uncover the identities, or that the  
20 complaint would be dismissed on other grounds." *Gillespie v. Civiletti*, 629 F.2d  
21 637, 642 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1980). Presumably, the discovery device anticipated by this  
22 ruling was Rule 45, under which a party may compel a nonparty to produce  
23 documents or other materials that could reveal the identities. *See Pennwalt Corp.*  
24 *v. Durand-Wayland, Inc.*, 708 F.2d 492 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1983). The Court finds that this  
25 instance presents the very situation indicated by *Gillespie*. The Plaintiffs' case  
26 relies on the disclosure of the Does' identities, and those identities are likely  
27 discoverable from a third party.

28 Under Rule 26(d), Rule 45 subpoenas should not be served prior to a Rule

1 26(f) conference unless the parties can show good cause. Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d) ("a  
2 party may not seek discovery from any source before the parties have conferred as  
3 required by Rule 26(f) . . . . [u]nless the court upon motion . . . . orders  
4 otherwise"); see *Semitoool, Inc. V. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. 273, 275-  
5 76 (N.D. Cal. 2002). The Plaintiffs have presented compelling evidence that the  
6 records kept by ISP providers of IP addresses are regularly destroyed. Thus, good  
7 cause has been shown.

8 Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED** that:

9 1. Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery (Ct. Rec.  
10 7) is **GRANTED**.

11 2. Plaintiffs are **GIVEN LEAVE** to serve immediate discovery on  
12 Gonzaga University to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a  
13 Rule 45 subpoena duces tecum that seeks each Doe Defendants' name, address,  
14 telephone number, email address, and Media Access Control address. As agreed  
15 by Plaintiffs, this information disclosed will be used solely for the purpose of  
16 protecting their rights under the copyright laws.

17 3. Plaintiffs are **ORDERED** to review Local Rule 7.1(g)(2) regarding the  
18 citation of unpublished decisions. All unpublished decisions cited to the Court  
19 have been disregarded.

20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The District Court Executive is hereby directed to  
21 enter this order and to furnish copies to counsel of record.

22 **DATED** this 10 day of May, 2004.

23  
24   
25 **ROBERT H. WHALEY**  
26 United States District Judge

27 Q:\Civil\2004\Loud Records\Loud.immediatediscovery.order.wpd

28 **ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO TAKE  
IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY \* 3**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
AUSTIN DIVISION

FILED  
2004 MY -6 AM 11:24  
CLERK'S OFFICE  
DM  
CLERK

INTERSCOPE RECORDS, a California  
general partnership, ET AL.,

Plaintiffs,

V.

DOES 1-37,

Defendants.

§  
§  
§  
§  
§  
§  
§  
§  
§  
§

A-04-CA-237 LY

ORDER

Before the Court is Plaintiffs' Expedited *Ex Parte* Motion for Order Permitting Third-Party Discovery Prior to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) Conference, filed April 28, 2004 (Clerk's Dkt. #2). The motion was referred to United States Magistrate Judge Robert Pitman for resolution pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b), Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72 and Rule 1(c) of Appendix C of the Local Court Rules of the United States District Court for the Western District of Texas.

Plaintiffs, members of the Recording Industry Association of America, Inc. ("RIIA"), are record companies holding copyrights for numerous sound recordings. (Compl. ¶22). They allege each Defendant has, without permission, used the Internet to download, and/or make available for download to others, various copyrighted sound recordings. (*Id.* ¶24). Plaintiffs contend these actions constitute copyright infringement, entitling them to damages from the Defendants. (*Id.* ¶¶24-26).

Plaintiffs now seek expedited discovery from a third party for the purpose of identifying Defendants Does 1-37. Specifically, they wish to issue a Rule 45 subpoena to Grande Communications, an Internet Service Provider ("ISP"). Plaintiffs request permission to obtain names and addresses for persons they believe are offering copyrighted sound recordings for download over the Internet.

6

A party is generally not entitled to seek discovery from any source prior to a Rule 26(f) conference with the opposing parties. FED. R. CIV. P. 26(d). Early discovery may, however, be authorized by court order upon a showing of good cause. *Qwest Comms. Int'l, Inc. v. WorldQuest Networks, Inc.*, 213 F.R.D. 418, 419 (D. Colo. 2003); *Semtool, Inc. v. Tokyo Elec. Am., Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. 273, 275 (N.D. Cal. 2002); *Yokohama Tire Corp. v. Dealers Tire Supply, Inc.*, 202 F.R.D. 612, 614 (D. Ariz. 2001); *Ellsworth Assoc., Inc. v. United States*, 917 F. Supp. 841, 844 (D.D.C. 1996).

According to Plaintiffs, they have no means of identifying each Doe Defendant without the requested discovery. In support of their motion, Plaintiffs have submitted a declaration from Jonathan Whitehead ("Whitehead"), Vice President and Counsel for Online Copyright Protection for RIAA. Whitehead avers that the RIAA has downloaded and listened to a sample of music files offered for download on a P2P network by each Defendant.<sup>1</sup> (Whitehead Decl. ¶16). The RIAA, thus, has a record of the recordings offered for download, the date and time the infringing activity was observed, as well as the Internet Protocol ("IP") address assigned to each Defendant at the time. (*Id.* ¶¶16-17).

According to Whitehead, the IP address, in combination with publicly available databases, allowed the RIAA to determine the ISP used by each Defendant. (*Id.* ¶12). In this case, the RIAA determined the ISP for each Defendant was Grande Communications. (*Id.* ¶16). Whitehead maintains the RIAA is unable to make any further specific identification because an ISP owns a range of IP addresses, but assigns a specific address only when that subscriber actually goes online. (*Id.* ¶14 n.8).

Plaintiffs should be afforded the opportunity to obtain discovery relevant to the identification

---

<sup>1</sup> A P2P, or peer to peer, network allows individuals with a personal computer and access to the internet to offer digital copies of recordings for download by other users. These programs, such as KaZaA, Morpheus, Grokster, and eDonkey, allow an Internet user to directly search the .mp3 file libraries of other users. Thus, no specific web site is involved, or subject to liability. *Recording Industry Ass'n v. Verizon Internet Servs., Inc.*, 351 F.3d 1229, 1231-32 (D.C. Cir. 2003).

of defendants they contend are liable to them. See *Wakefield v. Thompson*, 177 F.3d 1160, 1163 (9th Cir. 1999) (dismissal of action against unnamed defendant not required as identity might be ascertained through discovery); *Valentin v. Dinkins*, 121 F.3d 72, 75-76 (2d Cir. 1997) (dismissal for want of prosecution improper where plaintiff not permitted to conduct discovery to identify defendant). See also *Xerox Corp. v. Genmoora Corp.*, 888 F.2d 345, 351-52 (5th Cir. 1989) (complaint should not be dismissed for failure to demonstrate standing without providing plaintiff opportunity to supply more supportive facts). As they point out, without identification of the Defendants, the type of conference contemplated under Rule 26(f) is impossible. Thus, they have established good cause for the necessity of engaging in discovery at this early stage of the proceedings.

Accordingly, Plaintiffs' Expedited *Ex Parte* Motion for Order Permitting Third-Party Discovery Prior to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) Conference (Clerk's Dkt. #2) is hereby **GRANTED**. Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on Grande Communications to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, that is, the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address and Media Access Control address for each Defendant. The disclosure of this information is governed by the provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 511(c)(2)(B). Any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the subpoena may be used solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiff's rights under the Copyright Act.

SIGNED this 6<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2004.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
ROBERT PITMAN  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE





UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

BMG MUSIC, a New York general partnership;  
ATLANTIC RECORDING CORPORATION,  
a Delaware corporation; ELEKTRA  
ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC., a Delaware  
corporation; MOTOWN RECORD COMPANY, L.P.,  
a California limited partnership; ARISTA  
RECORDS, INC., a Delaware corporation;  
WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC., a Delaware  
corporation; CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation; SONY MUSIC  
ENTERTAINMENT INC., a Delaware  
corporation; UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation; VIRGIN RECORDS  
AMERICA, INC., a California corporation;  
and MAVERICK RECORDING COMPANY,  
a California joint venture,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DOES 1 - 9,

Defendants.

Case No. 5:04-cv-58

Hon. Wendell A. Miles

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' EX PARTE MOTION FOR LEAVE  
TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY

The plaintiffs in this action have asserted claims of copyright infringement against nine unknown or "Doe" defendants. The complaint, filed on April 28, 2004, alleges that each defendant disseminated over the Internet copyrighted musical works owned or controlled by the plaintiffs, doing so without plaintiffs' consent or permission.

The matter is currently before the court on Plaintiffs' *Ex Parte* Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery (docket no. 3). Plaintiffs' motion is supported by the Declaration of Jonathan Whitehead (docket no. 6). In their motion, which is made *ex parte* because plaintiffs do not

currently know the names of the defendants, plaintiffs seek discovery in advance of the conference provided by Fed.R.Civ.P. 26(f) so that they may obtain information which will enable them to identify and serve the defendants. More specifically, plaintiffs seek leave to serve a Fed.R.Civ.P. 45 subpoena on Michigan State University ("MSU"), which plaintiffs contend they have been able to identify as the Internet Service Provider of each of the defendants. Although the plaintiffs do not so state in their motion, the court has inquired of plaintiffs whether they have notified MSU of the pendency of this action and of the motion for discovery. Plaintiffs have responded to these inquiries in the affirmative, and have represented that MSU has communicated to plaintiffs that it does not intend to object to the discovery.

Given plaintiffs' allegations, it is apparent that this action will not advance to service of the summons and complaint unless and until plaintiffs are able to learn the defendants' identifying information. For that reason, the court GRANTS the plaintiffs' motion and hereby ORDERS as follows:

1. Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on MSU to obtain the identity of each Doe defendant by serving a Fed.R.Civ.P. 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe defendant. This information shall be limited to the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control address for each defendant.

2. Any information disclosed to plaintiffs by MSU in response to the subpoena may be used by plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

3. Plaintiffs shall serve upon MSU a copy of this Order together with any subpoena.

Ordered this 6<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2004.

/s/ Wendell A. Miles  
Wendell A. Miles  
Senior U.S. District Judge



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY  
COVINGTON DIVISION

WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC., a )  
Delaware corporation; ARISTA )  
RECORDS, INC., a Delaware corporation; )  
VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a )  
California corporation; MAVERICK )  
RECORDING COMPANY, a California )  
joint venture; BMG MUSIC, a New York )  
general partnership; ATLANTIC )  
RECORDING CORPORATION, a )  
Delaware corporation; ELEKTRA )  
ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC., a )  
Delaware corporation; CAPITOL )  
RECORDS, INC., a Delaware corporation; )  
PRIORITY RECORDS LLC, a California )  
limited liability company; MOTOWN )  
RECORD COMPANY, L.P., a California )  
limited partnership; UMG RECORDINGS, )  
INC., a Delaware corporation; )  
INTERSCOPE RECORDS, a California )  
general partnership; and SONY MUSIC )  
ENTERTAINMENT INC., a Delaware )  
corporation, )  
Plaintiffs, )  
vs. )  
DOES 1 - 35, )  
Defendants. )

No.: 04-84

Eastern District of Kentucky

**FILED**

MAY - 4 2004

AT COVINGTON  
LESLIE G. WHITMER  
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO TAKE IMMEDIATE  
DISCOVERY**

Upon the Motion of Plaintiffs for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery and the supporting Memorandum of Law, and the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit thereto, it is hereby:

ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on Insight Midwest, L.P. to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant. The disclosure of this information is ordered pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 551(c)(2)(B).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

Dated: May 4, 2004

William O. Bertelsman  
United States District Judge



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA  
Civil No. 04-1758 (DSD/JSM)

Sony Music Entertainment,  
Inc., a Delaware corporation;  
Elektra Entertainment Group,  
Inc., a Delaware corporation;  
BMG Music, a New York general  
partnership; Warner Bros.  
Records, Inc., a Delaware  
corporation, UMG Recordings,  
Inc., a Delaware corporation;  
Atlantic Recording Corporation,  
a Delaware corporation; and  
Virgin Records America, Inc.,  
a California corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

**ORDER**

Does 1-2,

Defendants.

Felicia J. Boyd, Esq., Kara L. Benson, Esq. and Faegre &  
Benson, 2200 Wells Fargo Center, 90 South Seventh Street,  
Minneapolis, MN 55402, counsel for plaintiffs.

This matter is before the court upon plaintiffs' ex parte motion for leave to take immediate discovery. Plaintiffs own numerous copyrights in sound recordings. They allege that defendants have infringed some of those copyrights. In the present motion, plaintiffs seek leave to obtain limited discovery from a third-party internet service provider ("ISP") to determine the defendants' true identities. Plaintiffs assert that without this limited discovery, they will be unable to identify the defendants,

vindicate their rights under the Copyright Act or protect their works from further infringement. For the following reasons, plaintiffs' motion is granted.

#### **BACKGROUND**

Defendants are alleged to have used an online media distribution system to download, copy, distribute and make available for distribution by others many of plaintiffs' copyrighted works. (Whitehead Decl. ¶ 16 & Ex. 1.) Plaintiffs have identified the Doe defendants by the unique Internet Protocol ("IP") addresses assigned to them at the time the alleged infringement occurred. (Id. ¶¶ 12, 16.) Plaintiffs have obtained lists of the sound files which they allege defendants made available to the public for copying and redistribution. (Id. Ex. 1.)

Plaintiffs identify the University of Minnesota as the ISP that provided internet access to the Doe defendants. (Id. ¶¶ 12, 16.) ISPs are capable of matching an IP address to its assigned user through subscriber activity logs. However, such logs are generally kept for a limited period of time. Therefore, plaintiffs seek leave to immediately serve limited discovery requests upon the University of Minnesota via Rule 45 subpoena. See Fed. R. Civ. P.



45. Plaintiffs agree to request only the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address and Media Access Control address of each defendant.

#### DISCUSSION

It is well settled in this circuit that plaintiffs may use discovery to identify Doe defendants. See Murz v. Parr, 758 F.2d 1254, 1257 (8<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985). Plaintiffs may seek expedited discovery where good cause is shown. See, e.g., Intermedia Partners SE, Gen. P'ship v. Q3 Distrib's. L.L.C., 999 F. Supp. 1274, 1278 (D. Minn. 1998) (granting TRO and expedited discovery where plaintiff alleged piracy of cable broadcast programming in violation of the Communications Act of 1934); Tonka Corp. v. Tsaisun, Inc., 1989 WL 29980, at \*1 (D. Minn. Nov. 6, 1986) (allowing expedited discovery in copyright action).

In this case, plaintiffs have shown good cause for limited discovery, because they stand to suffer irreparable harm, the information they seek is necessary to further the litigation, it is unavailable by any other means and it may be short lived. Further, the court finds no prejudice to defendants, because plaintiffs may use the information discovered solely for the purpose of protecting their rights under the Copyright Act.

**CONCLUSION**

For the reasons stated, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that:

1. Plaintiffs' motion for leave to take immediate discovery [Docket No. 3] is granted.
2. Plaintiffs may immediately serve a Rule 45 subpoena on the University of Minnesota to obtain the identity of each defendant.
3. Plaintiffs may use any information so discovered solely for the purpose of protecting their rights under the Copyright Act.

Dated: May 4, 2004

s/David S. Doty  
David S. Doty, Judge  
United States District Court



CLERK'S OFFICE U.S. DIST. COURT  
AT ROANOKE, VA  
FILED

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
ROANOKE DIVISION

MAY 03 2004

JOHN F. CORCORAN, CLERK  
BY: *[Signature]*  
DEPUTY CLERK

LONDON-SIRE RECORDS INC., et al., )  
)  
Plaintiffs, )  
)  
v. )  
)  
JOHN DOE, )  
)  
Defendant. )

Civil Action No.: 7:04CV00208

**ORDER**

By: Hon. Glen E. Conrad  
United States District Judge

This case is before the court on Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery. Upon consideration of Plaintiffs' Motion and supporting Memorandum of Law, as well as the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead, it is hereby

ORDERED

that Plaintiffs may initiate immediate discovery prior to the conduct of a Rule 26(f) conference.

The Clerk is directed to send a certified copy of this Order to counsel for all parties.

ENTER: This 3rd day of May, 2004.

*[Signature]*

United States District Judge



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC.	:	
ET AL	:	
Plaintiffs	:	CIVIL ACTION NO.
	:	3-04-cv-701 (JCH)
v.	:	
	:	
DOES 1 - 3	:	APRIL 29, 2004
Defendants	:	

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS'  
MOTION FOR EXPEDITED DISCOVERY [DKT. NO. 5-1]

Upon the Motion of plaintiffs for Expedited Discovery, the supporting Memorandum of Law, and the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit thereto, the court finds there is good cause for expedited discovery, in particular, to preserve evidence and to identify the defendants for service.

It is therefore ORDERED that:

1. Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on Patriot Media & Communications ("Patriot") to obtain the identity of Doe defendants 1, 2 and 3 by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control address for each defendant.
2. If and when Patriot is served with a subpoena, within five business days thereof, it shall give notice (notice via email is sufficient) of the subpoena to the subscribers in question. If Patriot and/or any defendant wishes to move to quash the subpoena, the

party must do so before the return date of the subpoena, which will be 15 business days from the date of service.

3. If and when Patriot is served with a subpoena, Patriot shall immediately preserve the subpoenaed information in question pending resolution of any timely-filed motion to quash; and

4. Counsel for plaintiffs shall provide a copy of this Order to Patriot along with the subpoena.

5. The disclosure of this information is ordered pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 551(c)(2)(B), which authorizes cable operators to disclose personally identifiable information when the cable operators are ordered to do so by a court.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena shall be used by plaintiff solely for the purpose of protecting plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

**SO ORDERED.**

Dated at Bridgeport, Connecticut this 29th day of April, 2004.

/s/ Janet C. Hall  
Janet C. Hall  
United States District Judge

COBLENTZ, PATCH, DUFFY & BASS, LLP  
One Ferry Building, Suite 200, San Francisco, CA 94111-4213  
(415) 391-4800 • (415) 989-1663

JEFFREY G. KNOWLES (State Bar # 129754)  
JULIA D. GREER (State Bar # 200479)  
ZUZANA J. SVIHRA (State Bar # 208671)  
COBLENTZ, PATCH, DUFFY & BASS, LLP  
One Ferry Building, Suite 200  
San Francisco, California 94111  
Telephone: (415) 391-4800  
Facsimile: (415) 989-1663

Attorneys for Plaintiffs  
MAVERICK RECORDING CO.; WARNER BROS.  
RECORDS INC.; ARISTA RECORDS, INC.; VIRGIN  
RECORDS AMERICA, INC.; UMG RECORDINGS, INC.;  
INTERSCOPE RECORDS; BMG MUSIC; SONY MUSIC  
ENTERTAINMENT INC.; ATLANTIC RECORDING  
CORP.; MOTOWN RECORD COMPANY, L.P.; and  
CAPITOL RECORDS, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

MAVERICK RECORDING COMPANY, a  
California joint venture; WARNER BROS.  
RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation;  
ARISTA RECORDS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA,  
INC., a California corporation; UMG  
RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; INTERSCOPE RECORDS, a  
California general partnership; BMG MUSIC,  
a New York general partnership; SONY  
MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT INC., a  
Delaware corporation; ATLANTIC  
RECORDING CORPORATION, a Delaware  
corporation; MOTOWN RECORD  
COMPANY, L.P., a California limited  
partnership; and CAPITOL RECORDS, INC.,  
a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

DOES 1 - 4,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C-04-1135 MMC

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING  
PLAINTIFFS' MISCELLANEOUS  
ADMINISTRATIVE REQUEST FOR  
LEAVE TO TAKE IMMEDIATE  
DISCOVERY**



1           Upon the Miscellaneous Administrative Request of Plaintiffs For Leave To Take  
2 Immediate Discovery, the Declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit thereto, Plaintiffs'  
3 Request for Judicial Notice, and the Declaration of Zuzana J. Svihra, it is hereby:

4           ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on the University of  
5 California, Berkeley to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena  
6 that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address,  
7 telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

8           IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in  
9 response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting  
10 Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

11           Without such discovery, Plaintiffs cannot identify the Doe Defendants, and thus  
12 cannot pursue their lawsuit to protect their copyrighted works from infringement.

13  
14 Dated: April 28, 2004

James Larson U.S. Magistrate Judge  
United States District Judge

COBLENTZ, PATCH, DUFFY & BASS, LLP  
One Ferry Building, Suite 200, San Francisco, CA 94111-4213  
(415) 391-6800 • (415) 989-1663

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

RECEIVED

APR 28 2004

U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND

MAVERICK RECORDING COMPANY, )  
a California joint venture; UMG )  
RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware )  
corporation; WARNER BROS. RECORDS )  
INC., a Delaware corporation; MOTOWN )  
RECORD COMPANY, L.P., a California )  
limited partnership; ATLANTIC )  
RECORDING CORPORATION, a )  
Delaware corporation; CAPITOL )  
RECORDS, INC., a Delaware corporation; )  
VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a )  
California corporation; BMG MUSIC, a )  
New York general partnership; and SONY )  
MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT INC., a )  
Delaware corporation, )

Plaintiffs, )

vs. )

DOES 1 - 2, )

Defendants. )

CA 04

149 ML

Civil No.

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO  
TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY**

Upon the *Ex Parte* Application of Plaintiffs for Leave to Take Immediate  
Discovery and the supporting Memorandum of Law, the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and  
the exhibit thereto, and Plaintiffs' Request for Judicial Notice it is hereby:

ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on Brown University  
to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks  
information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone  
number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

Dated: April 28, 2004

David M. Lisi  
United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

LOUD RECORDS, LLC, a Delaware corporation;  
WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation;  
VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a California  
corporation;  
BMG MUSIC, a New York general partnership;  
ARISTA RECORDS, INC., a Delaware corporation;  
ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC., a Delaware  
corporation;  
SONY MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT INC., a Delaware  
corporation;  
PRIORITY RECORDS LLC, a California limited liability  
company;  
UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware corporation;  
ATLANTIC RECORDING CORPORATION, a Delaware  
corporation; and  
CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DOES 1 - 4,

Defendants.

Case No. 04-C-289

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE  
TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY**

Upon the Motion of Plaintiffs for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery and the supporting Memorandum of Law, and the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit thereto, it is hereby ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on Marquette University to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that

seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

Dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this 22nd day of April, 2004.

SO ORDERED,

s/Rudolph T. Randa  
HON. RUDOLPH T. RANDA  
Chief Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI  
EASTERN DIVISION

SONY MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT INC.,	)	
et al.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	No. 4:04-CV-339 CEJ
	)	
DOES 1 - 200,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**ORDER**

This matter is before the Court on plaintiffs' motion for leave to take immediate discovery. Plaintiffs are record companies who own copyrights in several sound recordings. They seek leave to serve limited discovery upon a third party Internet Service Provider ("ISP") to determine the true identities of the 200 Doe defendants who are being sued for direct copyright infringement. Plaintiffs argue that without this discovery they cannot identify the defendants, and they would be unable to pursue their lawsuit to protect their copyrighted works from infringement.

Defendants are alleged to have used an online media distribution system to download plaintiffs' copyrighted works, to distribute copyrighted works, and/or to make copyrighted works available for distribution to others. Plaintiffs have identified each defendant by a unique Internet Protocol ("IP") address assigned to that defendant on the date and time of the alleged infringing activity. Plaintiffs have made copies of sound recordings each defendant made available for distribution, and have

obtained copies of a more complete list of files that each defendant has made available to the public for distribution. The ISP that provided Internet access to these defendants is Charter Communications, Inc. ("Charter"). Charter is able to match an IP address to a particular subscriber by reviewing its subscriber activity logs. These activity logs are typically retained by the ISP for a limited period of time; therefore, plaintiffs seek immediate discovery before the information is permanently destroyed.

Courts allow discovery to identify Doe defendants. See Wakefield v. Thompson, 177 F.3d 1160, 1163 (9th Cir. 1999); Valentin v. Dinkins, 121 F.3d 72, 75 (2nd Cir. 1997); Munz v. Parr, 758 F.2d 1254, 1257 (8th Cir. 1985). Courts will also allow expedited discovery where the party establishes good cause, i.e. the need for expedited discovery, in consideration of administration of justice, outweighs prejudice to responding party. Semitool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc., 208 F.R.D. 273, 276 (N.D. Cal. 2002); Qwest Comm. Int'l, Inc. v. WorldQuest Networks, Inc., 213 F.R.D. 418, 419 (D. Colo. 2003); Yokohama Tire Corp. v. Dealers Tire Supply, Inc., 202 F.R.D. 612, 613-14 (D. Ariz. 2001). Plaintiffs demonstrate good cause here because they show irreparable harm from infringement, no prejudice to defendants, limited availability of the information sought and the movement forward of the case.


Plaintiffs have shown that they will suffer ongoing irreparable harm by the repeated unauthorized copying of their

copyrighted material. In addition, the defendants will not be prejudiced because plaintiffs seek contact information only and will use the information for the limited purpose of enforcing their rights under the Copyright Act. Because the information regarding the identity of the IP subscribers is available only for a limited time, the plaintiffs may lose the opportunity to assert their rights if they are not allowed immediate discovery. Plaintiffs are unable to obtain the subscriber names by any other means, and without this information the case cannot proceed.

Accordingly,

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the plaintiff's motion for leave to take immediate discovery [#3] is **granted**.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the plaintiffs may immediately serve a Rule 45 subpoena on Charter Communications, Inc. to obtain the identity of each defendant solely for the purpose of protecting plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

  
CAROL E. JACKSON  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated this 22nd day of April, 2004.



**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND**

**VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC.,**

et al.

Plaintiffs

v.

**JOHN DOE,**

Defendant

\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
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\*  
\*  
\*  
\*  
\*

Civil No. **PJM 04-964**

**ORDER**

Upon Consideration of Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery [Paper No. 4],  
it is this 19th day of April, 2004,

ORDERED:

- 1) Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery [Paper No. 4] is GRANTED;
- 2) Plaintiffs will be allowed to serve immediate discovery on the University of Maryland to obtain the identity of the John Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify said Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control address of Defendant;
- 3) If and when the University of Maryland is served with a subpoena, it shall give written notice, which can include use of e-mail, to the subscriber in question within five business days. If the University of Maryland and/or Defendant wishes to move to quash the

subpoena, the party must do so before the return date of the subpoena, which shall be 25 days from the date of service;

- 4) If and when the University of Maryland is served with a subpoena, it shall preserve the subpoenaed information pending resolution of any timely filed motions to quash;
- 5) Any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act as set forth in the Complaint; and
- 6) Plaintiffs shall provide a copy of their Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery and of this Order to the University of Maryland along with the subpoena.

\_\_\_\_\_/s/  
PETER J. MESSITTE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE



7

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO  
Judge Walker D. Miller

Civil Action No. 04-WM-548 (PAC)

FONOVISA, INC.,  
CAPITOL RECORDS, INC.,  
MAVERICK RECORDING CO.,  
LONDON-SIRE RECORDS INC.,  
ARISTA RECORDS, INC.,  
BMG MUSIC,  
INTERSCOPE RECORDS,  
PRIORITY RECORDS LLC,  
SONY MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT INC.,  
VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC.,  
UMG RECORDINGS, INC.,  
WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC.,  
MOTOWN RECORD COMPANY, L.P.,  
ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC., and  
ATLANTIC RECORDING CORPORATION,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DOES 1-67,

Defendants.

FILED  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DENVER, COLORADO

APR - 8 2004

GREGORY C. LANGHAM  
CLERK

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ORDER

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Miller, J.

This matter is before me on the Plaintiffs' *Ex Parte* Application for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery ("Application"), filed March 23, 2004. Having considered the Application, Plaintiffs' memorandum of law in support of the Application, and the Declaration of Jonathan Whitehead, I conclude that the Application should be granted, as modified below.

On March 23, 2004, Plaintiffs filed a complaint for copyright infringement against

sixty-seven John Doe defendants ("Defendants"). The complaint alleges that Defendants distributed and/or duplicated copyrighted sound recordings owned or controlled by the Plaintiffs without Plaintiffs' authorization via an online media distribution system in violation of 17 U.S.C. § 501. However, Plaintiffs are only able to identify Defendants with an unique Internet Protocol ("IP") address; they do not know Defendants' names or any other identifying information.

Consequently, Plaintiffs seek permission to obtain immediate discovery from Defendants' Internet Service Provider ("ISP"), Level 3 Communications, LLC ("Level 3"), whose subscriber activity log files would allow Plaintiffs to discover Defendants' identities. Specifically, they wish to serve a subpoena on Level 3 pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 45, seeking each Defendant's true name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control ("MAC") address.<sup>1</sup>

Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(d), "a party may not seek discovery from any source before the parties have conferred as required by Rule 26(f)," unless authorized by a court order or agreement of the parties or when otherwise allowed under the Rules of Civil Procedure. A court order allowing expedited discovery will issue only upon a showing of good cause. *Qwest Communications Int'l, Inc. v. Worldquest Networks, Inc.*, 213 F.R.D. 418, 419 (D. Colo. 2003); *Pod-ners, LLC v. Northern Feed & Bean of Lucerne LLC*, 204 F.R.D. 675, 676 (D. Colo. 2002).

Here, Plaintiffs argue that their immediate need of the data in the subscriber

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<sup>1</sup>A MAC address is the hardware address that uniquely identifies each node, or processing location (such as a computer), of a network. See Webopedia, at [http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/M/MAC\\_address.html](http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/M/MAC_address.html) (accessed Apr. 5, 2004).

activity logs establishes good cause. They indicate that ISPs such as Level 3 typically keep these logs for brief periods of time before erasing the data they contain. Plaintiffs might never identify the Defendants without obtaining access to the data contained in the logs. See Decl. Johnathan Whitehead Supp. *Ex Parte* App., at ¶ 22.

Under these circumstances, Plaintiffs have established good cause. Good cause exists where the evidence sought "may be consumed or destroyed with the passage of time, thereby disadvantaging one or more parties to the litigation." *Qwest*, 213 F.R.D. at 419. See also *Semitoil, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron America, Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. 273, 276 (N.D.Cal. 2002) (Good cause exists where "the need for expedited discovery, in consideration of the administration of justice, outweighs the prejudice to the responding party").

However, given the fact that Plaintiffs' Application was *ex parte*, Plaintiffs should serve a copy of this Order along with the subpoena. Further, Level 3 may move to quash the subpoena within ten days of being served with the subpoena.

Accordingly, it is ORDERED:

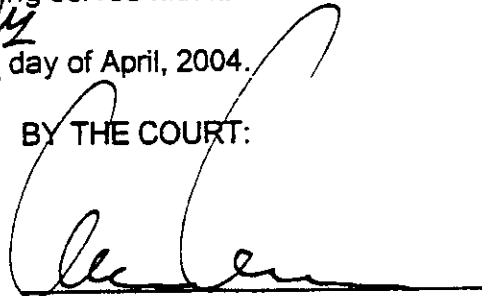
1. Plaintiffs' *Ex parte* Application for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery, filed March 23, 2004, is granted. Plaintiffs may serve a Rule 45 subpoena upon Level 3 Communications, LLC that seeks information sufficient to identify each Defendant's true name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control address.
2. Any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights

under the Copyright Act as set forth in the Complaint.

3. Plaintiffs' shall serve Level 3 Communications, LLC with a copy of this Order along with the subpoena.
4. If Level 3 Communications, LLC wishes to move to quash the subpoena, it must do so within ten days of being served with it.

DATED at Denver, Colorado, this 1<sup>st</sup> day of April, 2004.

BY THE COURT:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Walker D. Miller', is written over a horizontal line.

Walker D. Miller  
United States District Judge

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO  
Judge Walker D. Miller

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Case No.04-WM-548

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Copies of this Order were served by delivery; or depositing the same in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the persons listed below:

Richard L. Gabriel  
Timothy M. Reynolds  
Holme Roberts & Owen LLP  
DC Box 7

Magistrate Judge Patricia Coan

Dated: April <sup>8</sup>~~7~~, 2004



A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Patricia Coan", is written over a horizontal line.





UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN

WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC., a  
Delaware corporation; BMG MUSIC, a New  
York general partnership; SONY MUSIC  
ENTERTAINMENT INC., a Delaware  
corporation; MAVERICK RECORDING  
COMPANY, a California joint venture; UMG  
RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware corporation;  
ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT GROUP  
INC., a Delaware corporation; INTERSCOPE  
RECORDS, a California general partnership;  
VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a  
California corporation; ATLANTIC  
RECORDING CORPORATION, a Delaware  
corporation; CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation; and CAPITOL  
RECORDS, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Hon. : Gerald E. Rosen  
Case : 04-71058

**FILED**  
APR 05 2004  
CLERK OF COURT  
U. S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN MICHIGAN

Plaintiffs,

v.

DOES 1 - 9,

Defendants.

---

JONATHAN D. ROWE (P35384)  
MATTHEW E. KRICHBAUM (P52491)  
SOBLE & ROWE, LLP  
Attorneys for Plaintiff  
221 North Main Street, Suite 200  
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104  
(734) 996 5600

---

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' *EX PARTE* MOTION FOR LEAVE  
TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY**

Upon the *Ex Parte* Motion of Plaintiffs for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery,  
the supporting Memorandum of Law, and the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit  
thereto, it is hereby:

ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on the University of Michigan to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

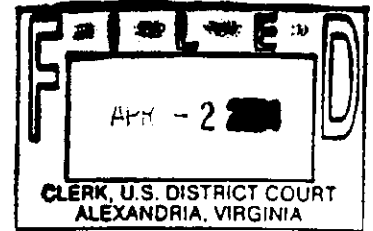
Dated: 4-5-04

**GERALD E. ROSEN**

United States District Judge



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
ALEXANDRIA DIVISION



ATLANTIC RECORDING	)	Case No. 1:04CV316
CORPORATION, a Delaware corporation;	)	
PRIORITY RECORDS LLC, a California	)	
limited liability company; WARNER BROS.	)	
RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation;	)	
VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a	)	
California corporation; ARISTA RECORDS,	)	
INC., a Delaware corporation; BMG	)	
MUSIC, a New York general partnership;	)	
CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., a Delaware	)	
corporation; FONOVisA, INC., a California	)	
corporation; INTERSCOPE RECORDS, a	)	
California general partnership; ELEKTRA	)	
ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC., a	)	
Delaware corporation; MOTOWN RECORD	)	
COMPANY, L.P., a California limited	)	
partnership; MAVERICK RECORDING	)	
COMPANY, a California joint venture;	)	
UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware	)	
corporation; and SONY MUSIC	)	
ENTERTAINMENT INC., a Delaware	)	
corporation,	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	
	)	
Does 1 - 13,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LEAVE TO TAKE IMMEDIATE  
DISCOVERY**

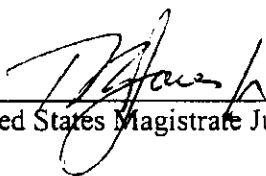
Upon the Motion of Plaintiffs for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery and the supporting Memorandum of Law, and the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit thereto, it is hereby:

ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on America Online, Inc. to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

April 2, 2007

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
United States Magistrate Judge



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 04/02/04 FRI 17:22 FAX 213 894 1815 U.S. DISTRICT COURT

002

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
 WESTERN DIVISION

CIVIL MINUTES - GENERAL

Case No. CV 04-1962 ABC (AJWx)

Date: April 2, 2004

Title: LONDON-SIRE RECORDS, INC., et. al., v. DOES 1-4

PRESENT:

HON. ANDREW J. WISTRICH, MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Ysela Benavides  
 Deputy Clerk

Court Reporter

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR PLAINTIFFS:  
 None Present

ATTORNEYS PRESENT FOR DEFENDANTS:  
 None Present

ORDER REGARDING PLAINTIFFS' EX PARTE APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO  
 TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY

Plaintiffs are thirteen record companies who have filed a lawsuit against four unnamed "doe" defendants for alleged copyright infringement. Plaintiffs filed a motion for leave to take immediate discovery on March 23, 2004. [Notice of Ex Parte Application for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery ("Notice") filed March 23, 2004]. Plaintiffs allege that defendants, using an online peer-to-peer ("P2P") media distribution system, made available for distribution, and in fact distributed, copyrighted songs without license or other authority to do so, thereby infringing plaintiffs' copyrights. [See Memorandum of Law in Support of Ex Parte Application For Leave to Take Immediate Discovery ("Memorandum") filed March 23, 2004, at 2]. Plaintiffs have acquired the Internet Protocol ("IP") addresses assigned to each of the four defendants on the dates and times of the infringing activity. [Memorandum 2]. Using a public database, plaintiffs determined that the subject IP addresses belong to the University of Southern California ("USC"). [Memorandum 2-3]. As an Internet Service Provider ("ISP"), USC maintains a subscriber activity log indicating which of its subscribers were assigned the IP addresses in question on the relevant dates and times. [Memorandum 3]. In plaintiffs' experience, most ISPs maintain subscriber activity logs for only a short period of time before destroying the information contained in the logs. [Memorandum 3]. From the subscriber logs, USC can use the IP addresses and temporal information provided by plaintiffs to identify the true names, street addresses, phone numbers, e-mail addresses, and Media Access Control ("MAC") addresses for each defendant. [Memorandum 3]. Plaintiffs ask this Court to allow immediate issuance of a subpoena directing USC to produce defendants' names and the other personal information described above so that plaintiffs may contact defendants in an attempt to negotiate a resolution to plaintiffs' claims, or failing that, to add defendants as named parties to this litigation.



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003

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

CIVIL MINUTES--GENERAL

Generally, parties must meet and confer prior to seeking expedited discovery. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f). That requirement, however, may be dispensed with if good cause is shown. See Semitool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc., 208 F.R.D. 273, 275-76 (N.D. Cal. 2002). Plaintiffs have shown good cause. The true identities of defendants are unknown to plaintiffs, and this litigation cannot proceed without discovery of defendants' true identities. [See Memorandum 7-9].

Subject to the following qualifications, plaintiffs' ex parte application for leave to take immediate discovery is granted.

If USC wishes to file a motion to quash the subpoena or to serve objections, it must do so before the return date of the subpoena, which shall be no less than twenty-one (21) days from the date of service of the subpoena. Among other things, USC may use this time to notify the subscribers in question.

USC shall preserve any subpoenaed information or materials pending compliance with the subpoena or resolution of any timely objection or motion to quash.

Plaintiffs must serve a copy of this order on USC when they serve the subpoena.

Any information disclosed to plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena must be used by plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act as set forth in the complaint.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

cc: Parties

MINUTES FORM 11  
CIVIL-GEN

Initials of Deputy Clerk \_\_\_\_\_



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
SHERMAN DIVISION

04 MAR 31 AM 9:32

TEXAS-EASTERN

BY



ARISTA RECORDS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; SONY MUSIC  
ENTERTAINMENT INC., a Delaware  
corporation; MAVERICK RECORDING  
COMPANY, a California joint venture;  
FONOVISA, INC., a California corporation;  
WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC., a  
Delaware corporation; UMG RECORDINGS,  
INC., a Delaware corporation; VIRGIN  
RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a California  
corporation; INTERSCOPE RECORDS, a  
California general partnership; PRIORITY  
RECORDS LLC, a California limited liability  
company; LOUD RECORDS, LLC, a  
Delaware corporation; MOTOWN RECORD  
COMPANY, L.P., a California limited  
partnership; CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation; BMG MUSIC, a New  
York general partnership; ATLANTIC  
RECORDING CORPORATION, a Delaware  
corporation; CAROLINE RECORDS, INC., a  
New York corporation; ELEKTRA  
ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC., a  
Delaware corporation; and LONDON-SIRE  
RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

DOES 1 - 143,

Defendants.

Case No.:

4:04cv93

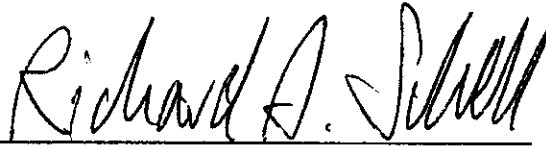
**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' EXPEDITED *EX PARTE* MOTION FOR ORDER  
PERMITTING THIRD-PARTY DISCOVERY PRIOR TO FED. R. CIV. P. 26(f)  
CONFERENCE**

Upon the *Ex Parte* Motion of Plaintiffs for Order Permitting Third-Party Discovery Prior to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) Conference and Memorandum of Law in Support, and the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit thereto, it is hereby:

ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on Southwestern Bell Internet Services to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

Dated: 3-30-04

  
United States District Judge



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE  
NASHVILLE DIVISION

INTERSCOPE RECORDS; VIRGIN )  
RECORDS OF AMERICA, INC; )  
ATLANTIC RECORDING CORP; )  
SONY MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT, )  
INC.; ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT ) No 3-04-0240  
GROUP, INC; UMG RECORDINGS, )  
INC.; ARISTA RECORDS, INC.; )  
WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC.; )  
CAPITOL RECORD, INC.; )  
MAVERICK RECORDING COMPANY; )  
and BMG MUSIC )  
v. )  
DOES 1-7 )

ORDER

The plaintiffs' motion for expedited discovery (Docket Entry No. 3) is GRANTED. The stay of discovery, pursuant to Rule 26(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, is hereby LIFTED.

If the defendants cannot be served with summons and the complaint prior to May 10, 2004, plaintiffs' counsel shall notify the office of the undersigned to reschedule the May 10, 2004, initial case management conference.

It is so ORDERED.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
JULIET GRIFFIN  
United States Magistrate Judge

This document was entered on  
the docket in compliance with  
Rule 58 and/or Rule 79 (a).

FRCP. on 3/29/04 By JS

(7)



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FILED	LOGGED
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MAR 30 2004	
CLERK U S DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF ARIZONA	
BY	DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

Interscope Records, et al.,  
Plaintiffs,

No. CV-04-131 TUC - JM

v.

ORDER

Docs 1 - 4,

Defendants.

Pending before the Court is the Plaintiffs' *ex parte* Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery [Docket No. 2]. Upon consideration of the Motion and the supporting Memorandum of Law, and the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit attached thereto, it is hereby:

ORDERED that Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery [Docket No. 2] is GRANTED;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on the University of Arizona to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena shall be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act as set forth in the Complaint;

JM

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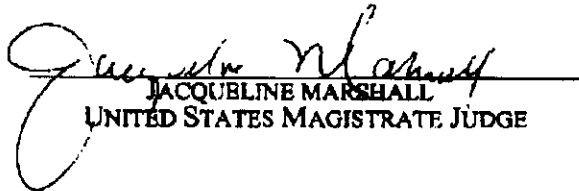
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1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, if and when the University of Arizona is served  
2 with a subpoena, within five (5) business days thereof it shall give written notice, which can  
3 include use of e-mail, to the subscribers whose identities are to be disclosed in response to  
4 the subpoena. If the University of Arizona and/or any Defendant wishes to move to quash  
5 the subpoena, they shall do so before the return date of the subpoena, which shall be twenty-  
6 five (25) business days form the date of service;

7 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, if and when the University of Arizona is served  
8 with a subpoena, the University of Arizona shall preserve the data and information sought  
9 in the subpoena pending resolution of any timely filed motion to quash;

10 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that counsel for Plaintiffs shall provide a copy of this  
11 Order to the University of Arizona when the subpoena is served.

12 Dated this 25<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2004.

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16 JACQUELINE MARSHALL  
17 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA  
INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

ENTERED

MAR 25 2004

U.S. CLERK'S OFFICE  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

INTERSCOPE RECORDS, et al.,	)	
	)	
Plaintiffs,	)	
	)	
v.	)	CAUSE NO. 1:04-cv-0542 DFH-TAB
	)	
JOHN DOES 1 - 5,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	

ORDER AUTHORIZING IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY

In this action for copyright infringement, plaintiffs Interscope Records and several recording companies have moved for court permission to serve Rule 45 subpoenas to discover the identity of five defendants. Plaintiffs have alleged claims of direct copyright infringement by five defendants through use of "Peer to Peer" or "P2P" software over the internet. The defendants are identified by Internet Protocol ("IP") addresses and the dates and times of the alleged infringements. To learn the identities of the defendants, plaintiffs need information from the Internet Service Provider ("ISP") for the defendants. The ISP in this case is Indiana University. Plaintiffs assert that the ISP should be able to identify the five defendants easily using the available information.

SCANNED

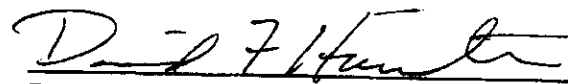
Plaintiffs seek an order authorizing immediate discovery because ISPs typically erase or overwrite data in a relatively short time period. In such circumstances, expedited discovery is needed to avoid the loss of information about the identities of the alleged infringers. The court finds that plaintiffs have shown good cause for launching discovery at this time, and there is no identified defendant with whom plaintiffs could conduct a discovery conference. Because it appears that the information plaintiffs seek may be subject to 47 U.S.C. § 551(c)(2), the court will order the subpoenaed ISP to notify its subscribers of the fact that the subpoena has been received so that the subscribers may have an opportunity to assert any rights they might have related to the discovery.

Accordingly, it is hereby ORDERED that plaintiffs may immediately serve discovery requests on Indiana University to obtain the identities of the John Doe defendants by serving a Rule 45 subpoena for information identifying each defendant, including name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each defendant. Within **seven calendar days** after receiving the subpoena, Indiana University shall notify the persons in question of the receipt of the subpoena pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 551(c)(2), and Indiana University shall not respond to the subpoena **until at least fourteen calendar days** after it has notified the persons in question. Indiana University shall **immediately** take steps to preserve all subpoenaed information.

Plaintiffs may use any information disclosed to them in response to the Rule 45 subpoena solely for the purpose of asserting and protecting plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

So ordered.

Date: March 25, 2004



DAVID F. HAMILTON, JUDGE  
United States District Court  
Southern District of Indiana

Copies to:

James Dimos  
Joel E. Tragesser  
Locke Reynolds LLP  
201 North Illinois Street  
Suite 1000  
P.O. Box 44961  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46244-0961

[jdimos@locke.com](mailto:jdimos@locke.com)  
[jtragesser@locke.com](mailto:jtragesser@locke.com)



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

UMG RECORDINGS, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-199,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 04-093 (CKK)

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**  
(March 10, 2004)

Before the Court is Plaintiffs' motion for leave to take expedited discovery. Plaintiffs are record companies suing a series of John Doe Defendants for copyright infringement. Plaintiffs request permission to serve limited, immediate discovery on Verizon, a third party internet service provider ("ISP"), in the form of a Rule 45 subpoena. Plaintiffs seek the true identities of Defendants, including each Defendant's true name, address, telephone number, email address, and Media Access Control address.

According to Plaintiffs' complaint, each Defendant uses an online media distribution system to download Plaintiffs' copyrighted works, distribute these works to the public, and/or make copyrighted works available for distribution to others. Pls' Mot. at 2. Although Plaintiffs do not know Defendants names, Plaintiffs have identified each Defendant by a unique internet protocol ("IP") address assigned to that Defendant on the date and at the time of the allegedly infringing activity. *Id.* Through the use of a publicly available database, Plaintiffs have traced the IP address for each Defendant and determined that it belongs to Verizon. *Id.*

Public Citizen, the American Civil Liberties Union (“ACLU”), the Electronic Frontier Foundation, and the ACLU of the National Capitol Area have collectively requested leave to file a memorandum as *amici curiae* addressing Plaintiffs’ motion. *See Amici* Mot. Plaintiffs oppose this motion, stating that the issues raised by *amici* are premature. Plaintiffs point out that no party has raised the issues *amici* raises in its memorandum, and that it is well established that *amici* cannot inject issues into a case which have yet to be raised by a party. Pls’ Opp. to *Amici* Mot. at 1, 5; *see McCleskey v. Zant*, 499 U.S. 467, 523 n.10 (1991). While Plaintiffs are correct that *amici* raise issues prematurely, the constitutional and procedural issues identified by *amici* can be resolved in the ordinary course of this litigation at the appropriate time. Accordingly, the Court shall Grant *amici*’s motion for leave to file.

It is clear to the Court that Defendants must be identified before this suit can progress further. The Court shall grant Plaintiffs’ request for expedited discovery, with certain limitations outlined herein. Plaintiffs will be allowed to serve immediate discovery on Verizon to obtain the identity of each John Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Defendant, including name, address, telephone number, email address, and Media Access Control address. The disclosure of this information is ordered pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 551(c)(2)(B), which authorizes cable operators to disclose personally identifiable information when the cable operators are ordered to do so by a court. Any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs’ rights as set forth in the Complaint.

If and when Verizon is served with a subpoena, Verizon shall give written notice, which may include email notice, to the subscribers in question within five business days. If Verizon

and/or any Defendant wants to move to quash the subpoena, the party must do so before the return date of the subpoena, which shall be 25 days from the date of service. Verizon shall preserve any subpoenaed information pending the resolution of any timely filed motion to quash. Plaintiffs shall provide Verizon a copy of this Memorandum Opinion and Order along with its subpoena.

An appropriate Order accompanies this Opinion.

March 10, 2004

/s/  
COLLEEN KOLLAR-KOTELLY  
United States District Judge



**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

UMG RECORDINGS, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

JOHN DOES 1-199,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 04-093 (CKK)

**ORDER**  
(March 10, 2004)

In keeping with the accompanying Memorandum Opinion, it is this 10<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2004, hereby

ORDERED that Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Immediate Discovery [5] is GRANTED. Plaintiffs will be allowed to serve immediate discovery on Verizon to obtain the identity of each John Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Defendant, including name, address, telephone number, email address, and Media Access Control address. Any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights as set forth in the Complaint. If and when Verizon is served with a subpoena, Verizon shall give written notice, which can include use of email, to the subscribers in question within five business days. If Verizon and/or any Defendant want to move to quash the subpoena, the party must do so before the return date of the subpoena, which shall be 25 days from the date of service. Verizon shall preserve any subpoenaed information pending the resolution of any timely filed motion to quash. It is further

ORDERED that Plaintiffs shall provide Verizon a copy of this Memorandum Opinion and Order along with its subpoena; it is further

ORDERED that the Motion of Public Citizen, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Electronic Frontier Foundation and the ACLU of the National Capitol Area to file as *amici curiae* [6] is GRANTED.

March 10, 2004

/s/  
\_\_\_\_\_  
COLLEEN KOLLAR-KOTELLY  
United States District Judge



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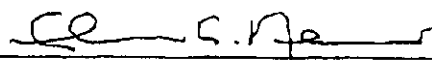
**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

BMG MUSIC, et al.	:	CIVIL ACTION
Plaintiffs	:	NO. 04-650
	:	
v.	:	
	:	
DOES 1-203,	:	
Defendants.	:	

**ORDER**

AND NOW, this <sup>th</sup> 5 day of March, 2004, upon consideration of Plaintiff's Motion for Leave to Take Expedited Discovery (Doc. 3), it is hereby ORDERED that said Motion is GRANTED with respect to the Defendant identified as "Doe #1." As this Court has severed all other Defendants, discovery issues in the other cases will be at the discretion of other randomly assigned judges of this Court. Plaintiffs therefore have leave to serve immediate discovery on Comcast to obtain the identity only of the Doe Defendant known as "Doe #1" in Exhibit A of Plaintiffs' Complaint. The Court notes that Comcast is now, if it is not already, on notice that it possesses documents necessary to litigation (the subscriber data that relates individual users to their internet protocol address), and it should act to preserve all relevant information with an eye towards Plaintiffs' discovery needs. This Order does not prejudice Comcast's ability to seek a protective order, or to take other actions as are appropriate.

AND IT IS SO ORDERED.

  
Clarence C. Newcomer, S.J.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
ATLANTA DIVISION

FILED IN CLERK'S OFFICE  
U.S.D.C. - Atlanta

MAR 3 2004

VIRGIN RECORDS AMERICA, INC., :  
et al., :

LUTHER D. THOMAS, Clerk  
By: *[Signature]*  
Deputy Clerk

Plaintiffs, :

CIVIL ACTION NO.

v. :

1:04-CV-0438-CC

DOES 1 - 44, :

Defendants. :

**ORDER**

Currently pending before the Court is Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Expedited Discovery. Plaintiffs, record companies who own copyrights in various sound recordings, seek leave of Court to serve limited, immediate discovery on Earthlink, Inc. ("Earthlink"), a third party Internet Service Provider ("ISP"), in order to determine the true identities of the Doe Defendants.

According to Plaintiffs' Complaint, the Doe Defendants used an online media distribution system to download Plaintiffs' copyrighted works to the public, and/or make copyrighted works available for distribution to others. Although Plaintiffs do not know the true names of the Defendants, Plaintiffs have identified each Defendant by a unique Internet Protocol ("IP") address assigned to that Defendant on the date and at the time of the Defendants' allegedly infringing activity. Through the use of a publicly available database, Plaintiffs have traced the IP address for each Defendant, and have determined that the ISP is Earthlink.<sup>1</sup> In their motion for expedited discovery, Plaintiffs ask the Court for permission to serve a Rule 45

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs have submitted the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead, Vice President and Counsel for Online Copyright Protection for the Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., in support of their motion for expedited discovery.

subpoena on Earthlink that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

Public Citizen, the American Civil Liberties Union, The Electronic Frontier Foundation, and the ACLU of Georgia (collectively referred to as "*amici*") have moved the Court for leave to file a memorandum as *amici curiae* addressing Plaintiffs' motion for expedited discovery. In their memorandum, *amici* argue that Plaintiffs have not made a sufficient factual showing to warrant discovery into the identities of persons who have communicated anonymously over the Internet, or made a sufficient showing that this Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant. In addition, *amici* argue that there are also serious concerns whether all 44 Doe Defendants are properly joined in one action. Lastly, *amici* argue that if the Court does allow some discovery, the Court should enlarge the period of time which Earthlink has to respond so that the individual defendants will have a meaningful opportunity to object to the subpoena if they so choose. Plaintiffs' oppose *amici's* motion, arguing that *amici's* effort to inject themselves into this case is premature.

As an initial matter, *amici's* motion for leave to file their memorandum is GRANTED.<sup>2</sup> However, after consideration of *amici's* brief, the Court agrees with Plaintiffs that the issues raised by *amici* are premature. In this regard, no party to this action has raised any of the issues addressed in *amici's* memorandum, and *amici* may not inject issues into the case which have not been raised by a party. See McCleskey v. Zant, 499 U.S. 467, 523 n.10, 111 S.Ct. 1454, 1485 n.10, 113 L.Ed.2d 517 (1991) ("It is well established . . . that this Court will not consider an argument

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<sup>2</sup> See DeJulio v. Georgia, 127 F.Supp.2d 1274, 1284 (N.D. Ga. 2001) (decision to allow a non-party to participate as *amicus curiae* is solely within the broad discretion of the Court).

advanced by *amicus* when that argument was not raised or passed on below and was not advanced in this Court by the party on whose behalf the argument is being raised.”). The issues addressed by *amici* may be resolved in the ordinary course of this litigation if and when such issues are raised by any Defendant.

Turning to Plaintiffs’ request for expedited discovery, upon consideration of Plaintiffs’ motion and supporting brief, as well as the declaration of Mr. Whitehead, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have established good cause for the expedited discovery they request. Where the Complaint alleges a *prima facie* case of copyright infringement, and where the lawsuit cannot proceed until Defendants are properly identified, Plaintiffs’ motion for limited, immediate discovery in order to identify the Doe Defendants is due to be GRANTED.

ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:

Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery upon Earthlink to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control address for each Defendant.

Any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs’ rights under the Copyright Act as set forth in the Complaint.

If and when Earthlink is served with a subpoena, within five (5) business days thereof it shall give notice to the subscribers in question of the subpoena. If Earthlink and/or any Defendant wishes to move to quash the subpoena, they shall do so before the return date of the subpoena, which shall be twenty-five (25) days from the date of service.

If and when Earthlink is served with a subpoena, Earthlink shall preserve the



subpoenaed information in question pending resolution of any timely filed motion to quash.

Counsel for Plaintiffs shall provide a copy of this Order to Earthlink when the subpoena is served.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, Plaintiffs' Motion for Leave to Take Expedited Discovery [2-1] is GRANTED. *Amici's* Motion for Leave to File Memorandum as *Amici Curiae* [5-1] is also GRANTED.

SO ORDERED this 3<sup>rd</sup> day of March, 2004.

  
CLARENCE COOPER  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE



STERNS & WEINROTH, P.C.  
50 West State Street, Suite 1400  
Trenton, N.J. 08607-1298  
KAREN A. CONFOY (KC-0848)  
Telephone: (609) 392-2100  
Facsimile: (609) 392-7956  
*Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT  
GROUP INC., a Delaware  
corporation; CAPITOL  
RECORDS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; PRIORITY  
RECORDS LLC, a California  
limited liability company; VIRGIN  
RECORDS AMERICA, INC., a  
California corporation; WARNER  
BROS. RECORDS INC., a  
Delaware corporation; SONY  
MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT INC.,  
a Delaware corporation; ARISTA  
RECORDS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; BMG MUSIC, a New  
York general partnership;  
MAVERICK RECORDING  
COMPANY, a California joint  
venture; MOTOWN RECORD  
COMPANY, L.P., a California  
limited partnership; UMG  
RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; INTERSCOPE  
RECORDS, a California general  
partnership; and ATLANTIC  
RECORDING CORPORATION, a  
Delaware corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DOES 1 - 7,

Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION

Case No.: ~~046~~ 04-607 (GFB)

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING  
EX PARTE RELIEF PERMITTING  
PLAINTIFFS TO CONDUCT  
LIMITED EXPEDITED  
DISCOVERY UPON RCN  
CORPORATION**

Upon Plaintiffs' application for an Order to Show Cause granting Plaintiffs *ex parte* relief permitting them to conduct limited expedited discovery, the supporting memorandum of law, the declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and exhibit thereto, and the declaration of Karen A. Confoy, it is hereby:

ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on RCN to obtain the identity of each Doe Defendant by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks information sufficient to identify each Doe Defendant, including the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the Rule 45 subpoena may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

Dated: 2/12/04

  
United States District Judge



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CAPITOL RECORDS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; ARISTA RECORDS, INC., a  
Delaware corporation; INTERSCOPE  
RECORDS, a California general partnership;  
LOUD RECORDS, LLC, a Delaware corporation;  
UMG RECORDINGS, INC., a Delaware  
corporation; WARNER BROS. RECORDS INC.,  
a Delaware corporation; ATLANTIC  
RECORDING CORPORATION, a Delaware  
corporation; FONOVisA, INC., a California  
corporation; SONY MUSIC ENTERTAINMENT  
INC., a Delaware corporation; BMG MUSIC, a  
New York general partnership; LONDON-SIRE  
RECORDS INC., a Delaware corporation;  
MOTOWN RECORD COMPANY, L.P., a  
California limited partnership; PRIORITY  
RECORDS LLC, a California limited liability  
company; MAVERICK RECORDING  
COMPANY, a California joint venture;  
ELEKTRA ENTERTAINMENT GROUP INC., a  
Delaware corporation; and VIRGIN RECORDS  
AMERICA, INC., a California corporation,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

DOES 1 - 250,


Defendants.

Civil Action No.: 04 CV 472 (LAK)(HBP)

**~~PROPOSED~~ ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' EX PARTE APPLICATION TO  
TAKE IMMEDIATE DISCOVERY**

Upon the *ex parte* application of Plaintiffs to take immediate discovery, the annexed  
declaration of Jonathan Whitehead and the exhibit thereto, the annexed declaration of J.

Christopher Jensen, Esq., and the accompanying Memorandum of Law, it is hereby:

ORDERED that Plaintiffs may serve immediate discovery on Time Warner Cable to obtain the identity each Doe Defendant by requesting the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and Media Access Control addresses for each Defendant. ~~The disclosure of this information is ordered pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 551(e)(2)(B).~~ 

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT any information disclosed to Plaintiffs in response to the discovery requests may be used by Plaintiffs solely for the purpose of protecting Plaintiffs' rights under the Copyright Act.

Dated: 1/26/04

  
United States District Judge